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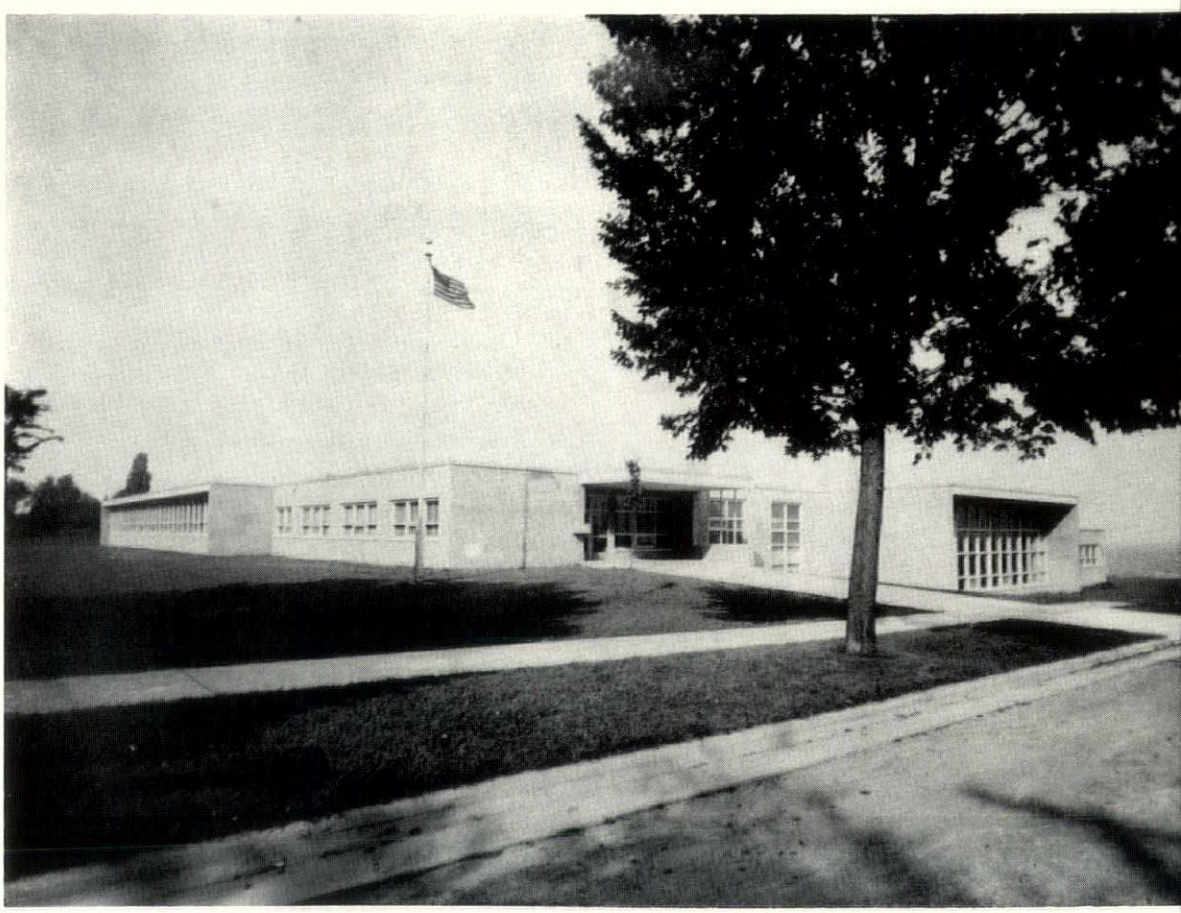
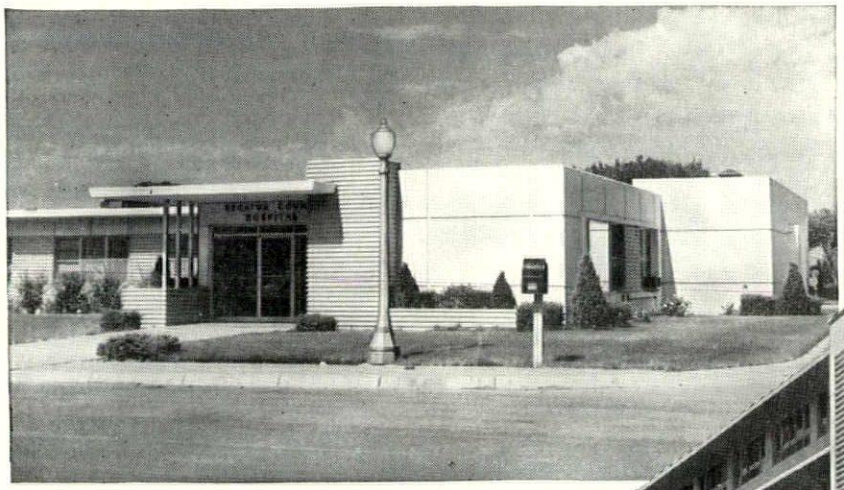
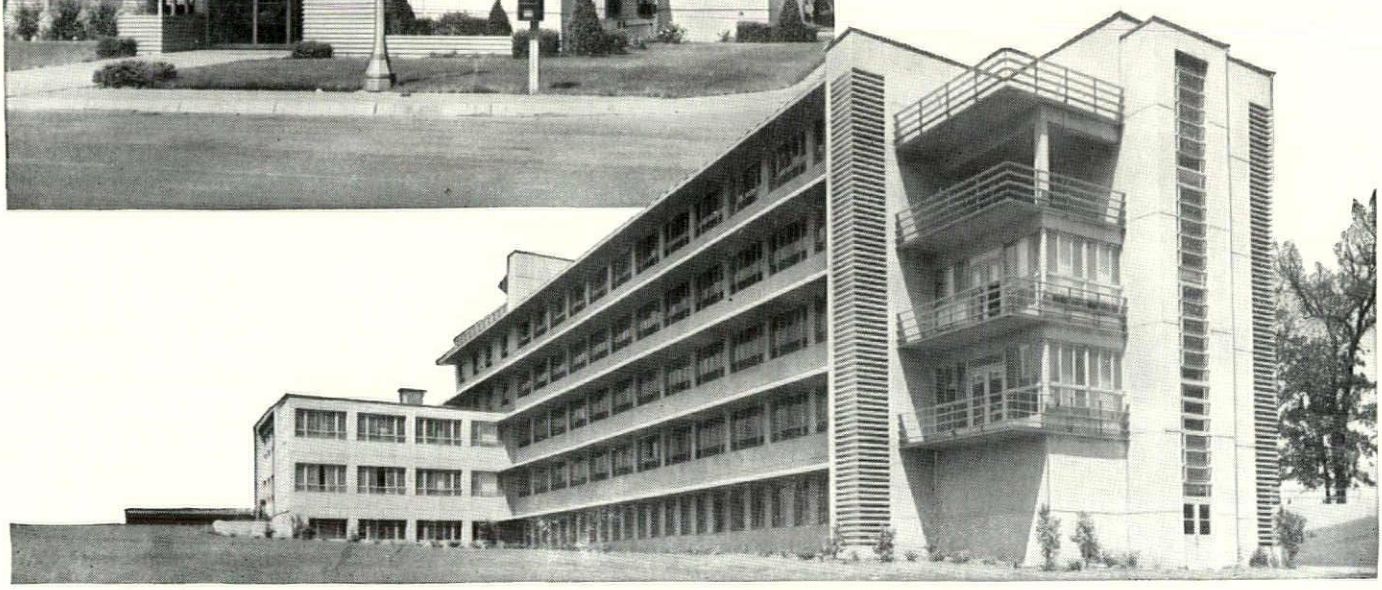


CONTEMPORARY SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE



Architectural concrete gives large or small hospitals a clean-looking, attractive appearance. Left: 20-bed Decatur County Hospital, Oberlin, Kan. T. W. Williamson & Co., Topeka, architect and engineer. Below: 120-bed Jackson-Madison County Hospital, Jackson, Tenn. Architect: J. Frazer Smith, Inc., Memphis; structural engineer: A. R. Jessup, Nashville.



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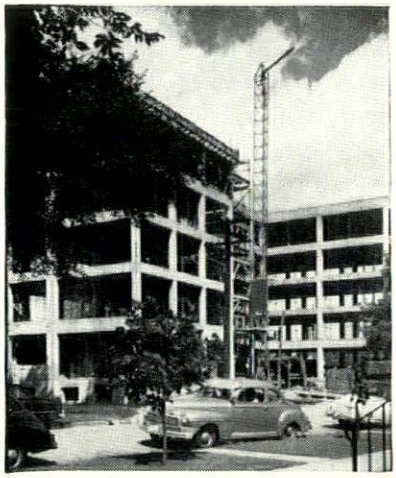

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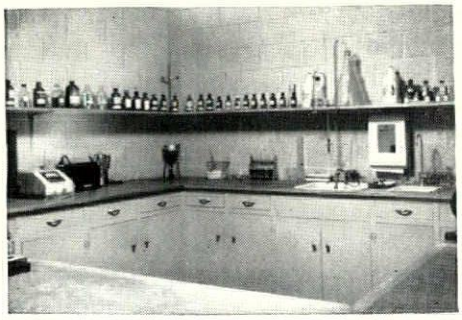

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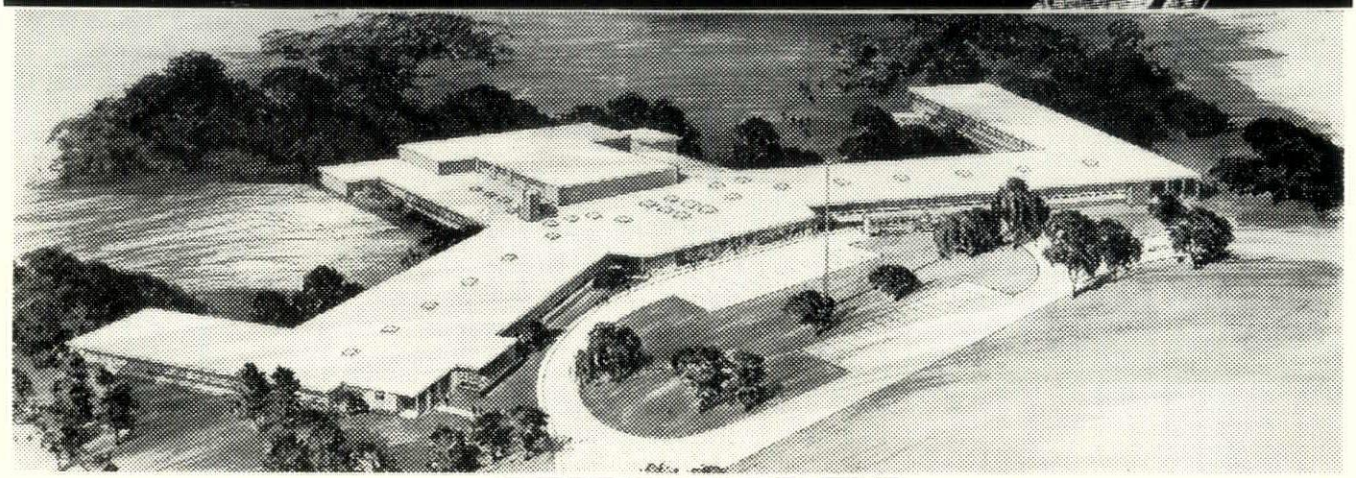

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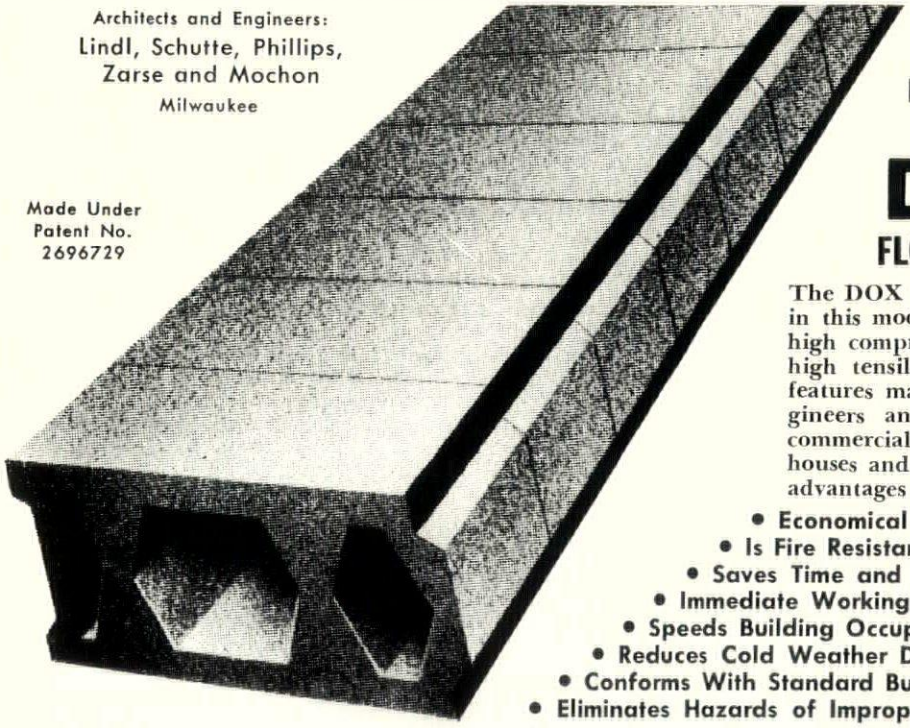

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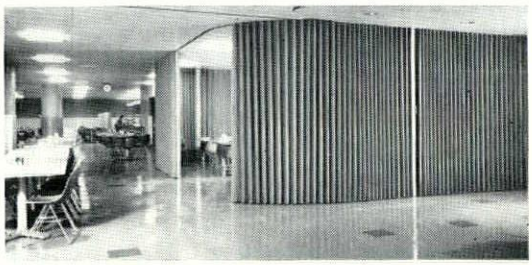

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Pending Legislation Affects Architects

By GERALD J. RICE, Counsel

The liability of an architect for faulty plans, or for failure to comply with the building code, lies in two directions. One liability is to the owner and is based on the implied contract to prepare proper plans. For breach of such contract, there is the usual statutory limitation on liability of six years. The other liability is to third persons for injuries resulting from faulty plans.

By virtue of Section 101.01(13) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the architect, engineer and contractor are deemed "owners" and made directly liable for the safety of third persons during the construction of a building. Under case law they are excused from liability directly to third persons when the building is completed and the owner has assumed full custody and control. Of course they may be held indirectly liable during the statutory period of liability, as in the case where an owner, who has to pay a claim to a third person resulting from faulty plans, or construction, sues the architect or contractor for breach of implied contract.

In recent years, attorneys have also sought to hold the architect directly responsible to third persons after the period of limitation by reason of the provisions of the Safe Place Statute, Sec. 101.06 which reads:

> Every employer and every owner of a place of employment or a public building now or hereafter constructed shall so construct, repair and maintain such place of employment or public building and *every architect shall so prepare plans for the construction of such place of employment or public building, as to render the same safe.*

(Continued on Page 15)

COVER COMMENT

This month's cover shows the James Madison Elementary School, of Manitowoc, the work of Frederick W. Raeuber and Associates, A.I.A. A fine example of contemporary school architecture, the building is another in that city of fine schools. For more photos of this structure, see page four.

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American Institute of Architects
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PREXY'S CORNER

By Arthur O. Reddemann
President, Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

With the publication of the next WISCONSIN ARCHITECT you will see a list of members of state committees for this year. Selection and confirmation by the Board of Directors will have been accomplished between the time this issue is on the press and the next issue is published.

It is my sincere hope that all members selected on committees will work diligently, and I am certain that they will. I trust that none of them will decline to serve, since it requires the combined teamwork of all of us to continue the splendid progress of the Wisconsin Architects Association.

The entire membership can do much to assist by helping the committees whenever requested. We all realize that the Wisconsin Chapter is greater than any of us as individuals. Let us strive to keep our record of accomplishment and growth ever present.

* * *

As all interested members of our organization know, the national convention of the A.I.A. is coming up before too long. I hope that as many members as possible of the Wisconsin Chapter will arrange to attend this convention. Our state has always been recognized for the caliber of its architects, and our people have made many and significant contributions to the welfare of the A.I.A.

I, personally, am planning to attend. I know of several others who also plan to go. I would appreciate the attendance of more Wisconsin people, and I know that the time spent at the convention would prove to be a wise expenditure.

* * *

Reports from the W.A.A. office indicate that a growing number of our members are making speaking appearances before youth groups, specifically in high schools in the Milwaukee area. This is a splendid public relations program, as it acquaints young people with our profession, and serves to clarify many misconceptions that now exist. I trust that this fine work will continue, and spread into other areas throughout the state.

* * *

Once again I would like to remind all members that the office of the W.A.A. is now located at 8416 W. Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee 16. The invitation is always open, of course, for any member to visit the office at any time. We also remind you that the office exists in order to be of service to you, and I recommend most highly that you take advantage of it at any time such help may be offered.

CONTEMPORARY SCHOOL

FREDERICK W. RAEUBER
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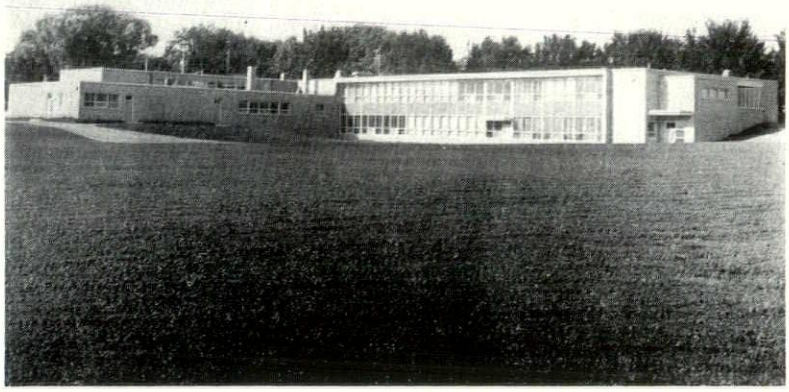

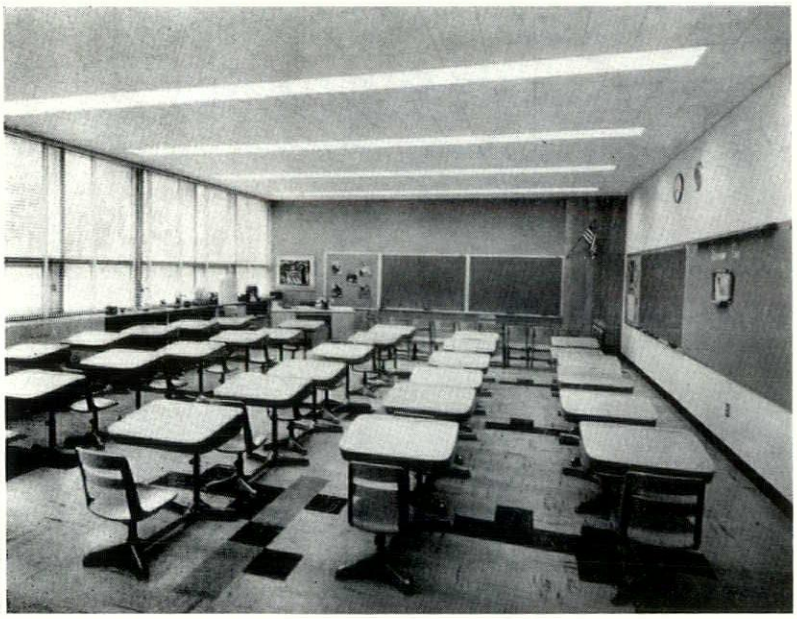

Shown on this page are pictures of the James Madison Elementary School, of Manitowoc, a work performed by Frederick W. Raeuber and Associates, A.I.A., of that city. As the photos testify, the school is an outstanding example of contemporary architecture, combining beauty and utility. Top picture shows an exterior view of the structure. Picture at left shows a typical classroom, while the bottom photo is that of a kindergarten class in session.

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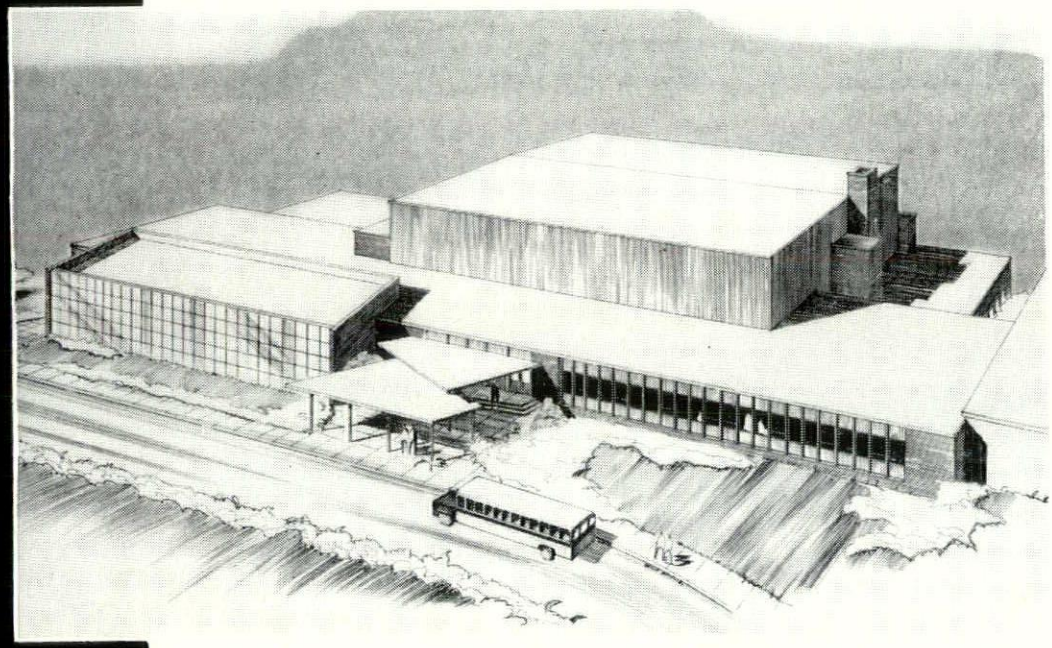

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Seek Contributions To Foundation, Instead of Gifts

At the March meeting of the Board of Directors of The Wisconsin Architects Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending that suppliers make contributions to the Wisconsin Architects Foundation in lieu of Christmas gifts.

A letter outlining this policy has been sent to the Builders Exchange, Producers' Council, Electrical Contractors Association and Heating and Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors in the Milwaukee area.

The Wisconsin Architects Foundation was formed in 1953 primarily for the purpose of assisting needy architectural students in accredited schools with small grants of funds. Eleven such grants were made last year upon the recommendations of the deans of the schools concerned. The source of the Foundation's funds comes from contributions by members of the Wisconsin Architects Association and interested parties.

Directors Seek Two Amendments to By-Laws

Two amendments in the By-Laws of the Wisconsin Chapter have been recommended by the Board of Directors.

The first would amend Article 7, Section 4, so that sentence 2 would read: "Unless the statutes or these by-laws otherwise require, a quorum shall be 15% of the total number of the assigned members of this chapter, or three such members, whichever is the greater number."

Formerly, the by-laws specified that 20% would constitute a quorum.

The second amendment would add a subsection — 5A — to Article 7, and would read as follows: "For purposes of the foregoing Section 4 and Section 5 of Article 7 hereof, a corporate member of the Association may authorize another corporate member to vote on his behalf at any meeting of the Association pursuant to a written proxy duly signed by the absent member and limited to a specific meeting; provided that no corporate member may cast more than five (5) proxy votes at any one meeting."

Prior to the amendment there was no provision in the By-Laws for use of proxies.

CONGRATULATIONS!

It was unanimously approved that a letter signed by each and every member of the Board be sent to the members of the 1957 Convention committee, congratulating them on the excellent convention and thanking them for their time and work.

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A Look at Our Profession

A Famous Educator Evaluates Modern-Day Architecture

By RALPH RAPSON
Dean, School of Architecture
University of Minnesota

There would appear to be pretty general agreement that this era of the machine, mass production, and standardization has contributed many significant social and economic changes as well as enormous technological and mechanical development, and that the impact of these many new developments and innovations on architecture has been that of a highly complex nature. Today, architecture is not only an art but a highly involved and precise science — an increasingly intricate expression of the social and physical sciences.

Few will disagree that there is danger of an ever-widening gap between this ever-expanding and ever-increasing knowledge on the one hand and the assimilation of it in education and practice on the other. In this respect, it is well to recall that this lag is peculiar not only of our times but quite generally true of all periods. The capacity of civilization to keep abreast of technical advance is limited. We are just not able to absorb all the scientific and technical innovations with the result that as we add more and more gadgets to our way of life, we do so under the delusion that this is culture. We flatter ourselves that this is real progress when so often it is only escape.

The impact of these many new developments and innovations on the practice of architecture and the architect has been to require a comprehensiveness never before imagined. If we were to set down the vast range of multi-skills and multi-knowledges demanded of today's comprehensive planner-architect, it is quite apt to read like the complete University catalogue.

We have said that architecture is the art and science of organizing space and relating it to man for his use, comfort, and pleasure. The reference here then is man. Since architecture has always reflected a specific social pattern, there is the growing realization that there must be greater understanding of man himself if we are to produce a significant total environment. The architect must seek a wide understanding of human psychology and aspirations; he must be sensitive to the emotional needs of society; he must understand the shifting and new social patterns as well as their physical needs. Distinguished building must go beyond mere necessity — its sincerity or superficiality is deeply reflected in the people who live and work in them.

Buildings, streets, and spaces influence our thinking and deeply affect our lives — as Sir Winston Churchill's new classic phrase pointed out: "We shape our buildings and afterwards our buildings shape us."

Architecture is never created in a vacuum. It cannot be divorced from man and his life, for its very roots receive their nourishment from life. Its past, its present, and its future are firmly bound up in the social, cultural, technical, and economic history of people and its physical forms are the visible statement of human relations upon which human happiness depends. Another prominent English statesman, former Prime Minister Clement R. Atlee has this to say: "Architecture is to me the most social of all the arts: more than any other, I think, it reflects the life and ideas of a community."

The fact that architecture is a basic need of man — second only to food for survival — means that in his work, the architect is tied to humanity in an absolute way in which neither the artist nor the scientist is. This adherence to reality is a ever-present limitation in his work, but at the same time, it is for the architect a constant challenge, and whenever successfully met in practice, is the great glory of his work.

Most that is basic and characteristic of truly distinguished contemporary architecture as opposed to mediocre architecture of today, or the past, results from this greater understanding and appreciation of humanity and the return to truthful moral standards. In other words, it is this insistance upon a properly understood moral and social program honestly employing the science and technology of today that will lead to architecture of real significance.

In addition to this careful consideration of humanity, the architect of today must gain great understanding and knowledge in many and varied fields — from large-scale planning to minute architectural details. He is faced with a bewildering variety of structural systems and construction methods. For instance, the detail involved in the integration and intricacies of just the electrical and mechanical systems alone is becoming more and more exacting each day. The building of today is a veritable network of conduits, pipes, and ducts. The architect must know the potentials and limitations of countless materials and their qualities and possibilities of aesthetic expression. Any given architectural problem may involve promotion, analysis, programming, designing, economic, and administrative problems.

In other words, the architect is expected to be a bit of everything from a planner, an organizer, a psychologist, and an artist, an engineer, or — as John Burchard said — "A father confessor and baby sitter all rolled into one."

What I have been saying regarding this complex business raises a very provocative point, not only in the practice of architecture but in the formal education of the architect as well. Is it possible for the individual, no matter how brilliant, to be specifically informed in every facet of this great and expanding social and physical art; or are we not in danger of being dilettantes both in practice and education,

people knowing a little about everything and little about anything?

Much is written and expounded about the architect as the co-ordinator of the building complex, that it is he who can best organize and direct this symphony, or should I say, this great side show. If it is he would should do this job, then he cannot hope to be the conductor unless he becomes highly qualified in these many fields — and *so qualified* that he will avoid the pitfalls of attempting leadership in those zones of work where others are better qualified.

In practice, (and it generally is just that), such a specification is seldom realized in any one individual. More often, this over-whelming task is accomplished in varying degrees by co-ordinated group effort. In short, there are architects of different talents and interests. This is fine in practice, but to fill this comprehensive specification in education — the formal training of the individual — is quite another thing.

Just as architecture and its practice have been profoundly influenced by the changing times, so the impact on education of the architect has been highly significant. It is here that many will disagree on the general and detailed programming of these far-too-short five years of the young man's life. I should prefer to speak about the broad general aspects of architectural education rather than the detailed curriculum — more of the qualities desired of the man and the program than exactly what he studies.

Admitting that in the complex practice of architecture, we find there is an almost infinite range of talent, ability, and interest — and a high degree of specialization necessary, it then follows that the educational system cannot mould all its products to the same specifications.

It is generally far too early in the development of the young mind to determine specifically where his talents lie, and it is of utmost importance that the general precede the specific. Just as all life is more important than the single day or year, so the broad concept is more important than the single day or year, so the broad concept is more important than the detail, although the one supports the other. And I think none of you will deny that we must realize it is the total man we are interested in; the same as it is the total environment, the complete expression, that is important — rather than the individual gem or the fine, isolated detail. Essentially, we must be concerned with graduation of well-rounded citizens soundly equipped with fundamental knowledge rather than highly trained specialists.

Formal education then of the architect is a twofold process. On the one hand, it is necessary to have the broad, mature philosophy — an architectural concept and conviction worthy of the aspirations and capacities of our times; while on the other hand, it is necessary to develop the skills and tools — the detailed and technical knowledge — necessary to achieve the co-ordinated, whole product.

The technical means have always been and will always continue to be the necessary means to achieve an enriched environment, and I feel that architectural education must be guided by able practitioners, men with strong architectural convictions founded on building experience. Education must develop all the skills possible, and our schools today must place greater and greater emphasis on the economic, mechanical, and technical factors of architecture; as well as the social and psychological aspects, but this knowledge will be of little value if the process fails to give strong direction.

By this, I do not mean any narrow, dogmatic approach, as exists in one or two schools in this country, for the basis of education itself is the understanding that we cannot have full assurance of any knowledge or fact and that there are no absolute answers to any questions. One of history's positive lessons is the lesson that any dogmatic solution, whether political or technological or aesthetic, gives way because it results in more and greater problems than it solves. Concerned and motivated as it is with problems of humanity, there is seldom a black and white solution to any given architectural problem — rather, there is the great richness of the entire palette basically limited only by the architect's inherent and developed qualities.

Fundamentally, education is concerned with the individual — it must develop the man's initiative and intellectual powers. There are three broad phases to this process: first, the mind must learn to analyze clearly and logically — or to think creatively; second, the mind must develop the ability to employ knowledge with judgment — or to apply creatively; and third, the mind must forever remain alert and fluid — or in other words, to continue the ability to learn.

Complete understanding of this learning process is essential. Creative thinking is not a mystical nor an isolated phenomenon; it can only be the result of orderly acquisition of factual knowledge basic to the broad objective. This discipline is fundamental to education although just how much factual knowledge and of what quality that should be selected is most difficult. As one acquires more and more information and knowledge of previously successful solutions, there is always the danger of stultifying the imagination. Normal habits and practice and known answers often eliminate doubt, and without doubt, one of the strong reasons of inducements for inquiry is no longer present. However, since thoroughness is a basic characteristic necessary to the architect, we must instill orderly habits of research and procedure into the student — habits that will in later life enable him to wisely acquire, digest, and employ all the information relative to the particular job at hand.

Just what is meant by creative ability? We talk a good deal about creative ability but not much is known about it, but it would seem to be the ability to maintain a broad and full mental association within the frame work of acquired knowledge. Although it may not be possible to teach creativity, I feel that it definitely can be dulled. Actually our entire educational system has a notorious record of killing any creativity that may have existed in any of us.

(Continued on Page 13)

CONVENTION SCENE. One of the principal speakers at the 1957 state convention, Bruce Graham, of Chicago, (right) is shown in this picture taken after his address at one of the seminars. With him is Robert Potter, Milwaukee, W.A.A. secretary.

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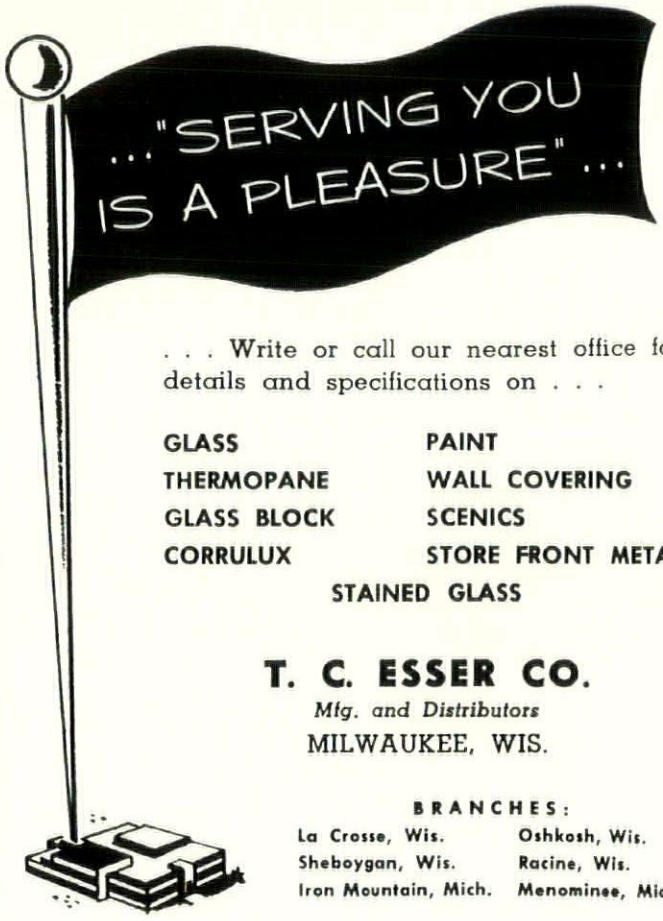

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Builders Exchange Wants Two Sets of Plans on Large Jobs

The Builders Exchange of Milwaukee is requesting architects to furnish it with two sets of plans and specifications on large projects in the future, according to a letter received last month.

The letter also pointed out the value of keeping such documents together by the Exchange.

Following is the letter:

Wisconsin Architects Assn.
828 North Broadway
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Attn.: Ruth Hill.

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Builders Exchange, I wish to thank you for the cooperation you showed our executive secretary, Mr. Ed Witzel in regards to the plans and specifications you placed in the plan room of the Builders Exchange for the use of our members.

The following statistics might be interesting to you and show you how much our facilities are used by our members.

Total number of plans on file during the year 1955, 845; 1956, 938. Total attendance of members using plans for the year 1955, 29,341; 1956, 37,200.

You can see by the above figures the amount of time and confusion it would mean to your office personnel if your plans were not available in such a place as the builders exchange.

I am wondering if it might be possible for the Exchange to receive two (2) sets of plans and specifications on your larger projects. Many times our members have to wait quite a long time to work on these plans when we have only one set available. I would appreciate it very much if you would discuss this with your group to see if this might be possible.

We again wish to thank you all for your cooperation and looking forward to another year of working together.

Sincerely,
Walter G. Winding
Chairman
Archts. Relations Committee
Gerrit De Gelleke, Jr.
Louis R. Davanzo

U. I. Students Are Available for Summer Work in Architecture

A University of Illinois architectural student, Donald Courteau, of Milwaukee, has compiled a list of Wisconsin students interested in obtaining summer employment in the offcies of Wisconsin architects. All of them attend the University of Illinois.

"Due to our limited contact with the trades and professions, and our separation from the state while students at the University of Illinois, it has been somewhat difficult for us to get summer employment in the past. Often we have been forced to work in factories, and grocery stores as mechanical draftsmen, or in whatever work we could find. This eliminated any opportunity to get practical experience," he said.

"It is our sincere desire that the multiple contacts that the Association has with the trades and the profession can be put to use in making jobs available to us. We are not interested in charity but do need your assistance if it can be given. If the contractors and architects of Wisconsin have openings for summer help or wish to bring a student into their organization in hopes of making that person a permanent member of the organization after graduation, we hope that they will consider our applications. We want to work for, and learn from them.

"Through and because of our college training we realize just how little practical experience we do have. We want to use this opportunity to increase our knowledge through actual experience in the field and office. Our college training must be supplemented if we are to become proficient and capable architects.

"This can be a two-way proposition. I feel that this would be an excellent opportunity for the Wisconsin Architects' Association to establish a program of this sort, enabling it to have better contact with its members and to introduce and develop an interest in the Association in students of architecture and architectural engineering, who will someday be its members," he said.

Following are students, as submitted by Courteau:

DONALD G. COURTEAU, 2934 W. Carmen Ave., Milwaukee; 604 E. Armory Ave., Champaign, Illinois; 7 semesters completed. DONALD EVENSON, 2836 N. 86th St., Milwaukee; 1108 S. 1st St., Champaign; 6 semesters completed. JAMES KURTZ, 2252 Menomonee Pkwy., Milwaukee; 1108 S. 1st St., Champaign; 6 semesters completed. ROBERT LAMPERTIUS, 325 N. 67th St., Milwaukee; 1108 S. 1st St., Champaign; 2 semesters completed. HAROLD A. PECKHAM, 1430 Fremont Ave., Madison 4; 1108 S. 1st St., Champaign; 6 semesters completed. GORDON R. PIERCE, 2450 N. 117th St., Milwaukee; 1108 S. 1st St., Champaign; 6 semesters completed. ROSS POTTER, 7425 Kenwood Ave., Milwaukee; 1108 S. 1st St., Champaign; 6 semesters completed. WILLIAM SCHAEFER, 2013 N. 81st St., Milwaukee; 301 E. Armory Ave., Champaign; 2 semesters completed. TOM TORKE, 2118 Menomonee Pkwy., Milwaukee; 1108 S. 1st St., Champaign; 10 semesters completed. FORREST D. WENDT, Oshkosh-Fond du Lac area; 201 S. Lincoln Ave., Urbana; 7 semesters completed.

NE DIVISION HOLDS MEETING AT CHILTON

The regular meeting of the Northeastern Division of Wisconsin Architects Association was held at Chilton on March 18.

Mr. Robert Petersen of Lawrence College, Appleton, lectured and showed slides on Japanese Contemporary Architecture. Following the lecture, which was both highly informative and interesting, was a question period and discussion.

NEW DIVISION?

A discussion of the possibility of establishing a fourth division in the northwest section of the state was held. It was decided that before any definite action was taken, members interested in such a division should hold a series of trial meetings.

PEACOCK REAPPOINTED

Urban Peacock, corporate member of the WAA, has been reappointed by Mayor Zeidler for his second five-year term on the Milwaukee Board of Standards and Appeals. His term will run through 1961.

CSI Invites W.A.A. Members To Attend Monthly Meetings

All architects in the state are invited to join the Construction Specifications Institute which meets the fourth Monday of each month. Programs at the dinner meetings include talks and question and answer periods on materials of all kinds.

The local organization is a chapter of the national Institute.

The CSI works closely with other allied building industry groups and the Producers' Council. Arrangements are now being made to hold the first national convention of the CSI simultaneously with that of the 100th Anniversary convention of the AIA in Washington in May. The organization is also involved in liaison cooperative groups with the Institute on specification work.

Further information on the CSI may be obtained from the local chapter's secretary, Lester G. Seubert, whose home address is 2505 N. 97th St.

GRAVES ACCEPTED

Roswell H. Graves, 4131 N. 44th St., Milwaukee 16, was accepted as a member of the AIA on March 15, 1957, according to notification received from the Institute.

LEENHOUTS' TEACHING COURSE IN DESIGN

Willis and Lillian Leenhouts discussed residential design at the West Allis Vocational School Home Classes Tuesday, March 26, at the school, 1216 S. 71st St. They represented the Wisconsin Architects Association in the second of eight weekly sessions devoted to home building and maintenance.

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Survey Shows That Architects Designing More Homes This Year

Results of a survey just completed by F. W. Dodge Corporation indicate that architects are designing more houses in 1957 than they did last year.

Nearly 80 percent of 105 representative architectural firms interviewed in 25 cities reported that in the first quarter of 1957 they were designing as many, or more, homes as in the first quarter of 1956.

Results of the survey, conducted by Dodge Reports district and branch offices, showed that 39 percent of the firms were designing more homes this year, while another 38 percent reported no change. Only 23 percent reported that they were designing fewer houses than last year.

Among the firms reporting gains over last year, increases ranged from 10 percent to as much as 300 percent.

In reply to another question as to whether the trend of house design activity in their offices had been up, down or level in recent months, 79 percent of the firms said that the trend had been level or upward; only 21 percent reported any downtrend. Nearly 42 percent actually reported an increase.

Commenting on the results of the survey, Dodge vice president and economist George Cline Smith said that the uptrend in architect-designed houses was "hardly surprising."

"The much publicized drop in housing starts last year occurred entirely in government-insured programs," Dr. Smith said, "and conventionally-financed housing held up throughout the year. In the first two months of 1957, the number of conventionally financed housing starts actually increased over the same period of last year.

"Since conventionally-financed houses tend to be larger and more expensive than those financed under government insurance programs, and since there is a perceptible trend toward greater floor area and higher price tags evident from the construction contract statistics, it is hardly surprising to find architect activity on the increase in the house design field."

Rapson . . .

From Page 9

The ability to apply acquired knowledge with imagination and judgment is fundamentally necessary to every creative architect. Creative synthesis is pre-eminently the life blood of architectural education and architectural practice. It is in this phase of the training and practice of architecture — the realization and integration of the many, cut-up, specialized pieces into a unified whole and total expression — where most of us fail.

Finally, if education does no more than instill a desire to continue to learn throughout life — to encourage an active and alert mind — then it has perhaps achieved its purpose. Too many have the misguided impression that education stops upon graduation; rather it is the beginning — the foundations — of continued growth. Passively obtained knowledge, under rigid direction, fails to develop or stimulate the mind and does not develop individual resourcefulness and integrity.

It is imperative that education stimulate and nourish the mind, for much of this dynamic quality that we wish to install in the mind is the result of making the learning process a pleasure and the realization that learning is an exciting adventure — a continuous search for the new and unknown — culminating, for the architect, in creative synthesis.

Certain things may be best taught in school, other things may be best learned in practice. While it must give great technical knowledge and training, a university is not a trade school. To me, it is far more important that the man be given a sound philosophy, sound direction, and sound convictions about architecture and life; that he learn how to analyze his work and himself; and that he acquire the ability to apply himself creatively.

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CONVERSATION. W.A.A. Pres. Arthur O. Reddemann (left) appears to have something to say to Mrs. Reddemann (right) in this photo taken at the banquet of the 1957 state convention, held in Milwaukee in February. The two men in the center are, from left, Phillip Johnson, New York City, and Joseph H. Flad, Madison.

Architects Bill Making Progress in Legislature

Chairman John Flad of the Legislative Committee reports that Bill 185-S, to relieve the discrimination against the architect in the Safe Place Statute, was recommended for passage by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. As of the date of this writing, its passage by the State Senate is not certain. If it is passed by the Senate, it will then go to the State Assembly for further consideration. Bill 185-S was introduced by Senator J. Kirby Hendee of Milwaukee.

Mr. Flad further reports that there has not yet been a hearing on Bill 349S which was introduced by Senator Leo P. O'Brien of Green Bay to add an introductory paragraph to the registration law. Bill 349S states that the Board shall register only these architects and professional engineers who are qualified to design and supervise construction of "places of employment" and "public buildings" as defined in Section 101.01 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Counsel Gerald J. Rice is busy obtaining data and information to support the bill at committee hearings. It is hoped that when a committee hearing on Bill 349S is scheduled, there will be time to notify those interested in appearing on the bill.

More detailed statements on legislation will appear in early issues of THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT.

STRANG REPRESENTS W.A.A.

Allen Strang, Madison, was named to represent the Association on a panel at the Wisconsin School Board-Administration convention March 21 at the Schroeder Hotel.

Speaking Activity Continues to Grow

W.A.A. members are becoming increasingly active as speakers, it was revealed last week.

On March 8, Paul Brust spoke at a "Career Day" program at Don Bosco High School in Milwaukee. Myron Sielaff spoke at Washington High School on March 22.

Two other appearances in April are thus far on the schedule. Sielaff will speak again, this time at Pulaski High School, on April 10. Charles Burroughs will speak on April 5 to students at North Division High School.

All schools are in Milwaukee.

Since requests for speakers on the subject of Architecture are becoming more numerous, it is requested that any Wisconsin Chapter member who wishes to volunteer would notify the W.A.A. office.

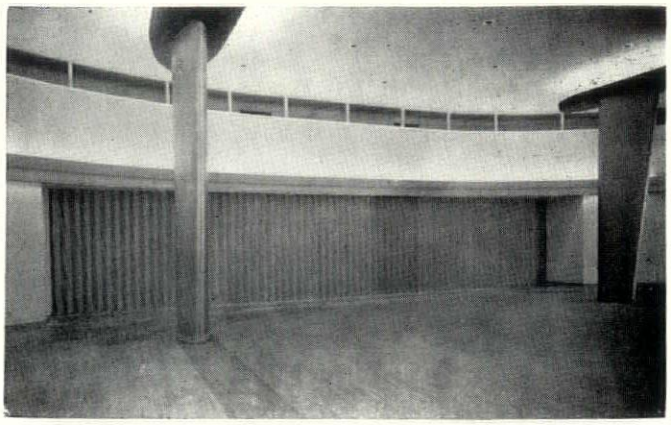
New Legislation . . .

From Page 3

In over 43 years since Sec. 101.06 became law, no Wisconsin Supreme Court has held the architect liable on the claimed basis of direct continuing liability without limitation. No other state has a similar law and hence no other decisions are available as precedents. While the architect is probably not so liable on a continuing basis, the absence of a ruling and the existence of the reference to him in Sec. 101.06 invites numerous claims causing expensive legal defense, waste of time and poor publicity. Hence Bill 185S was introduced to delete such reference to the architect.

Other reasons for enacting Bill 185S are:

1. After a building is completed, the architect is helpless to enter an owner's building and correct a defect.
2. Indirect liability during the six year statutory limitation of liability is sufficient protection.
3. It is discriminatory for the Statute to name the architect alone and not the engineer or contractor also.
4. No other professional is called upon to guarantee his services without limitation.
5. Malpractice insurance is no protection, because all such policies are cancellable and none are retroactive to apply before issuance of a policy.
6. Even if an architect could afford to pay annual premiums on public liability insurance on every building erected from his plans, he cannot obtain it because he has no insurable interest in another's building.



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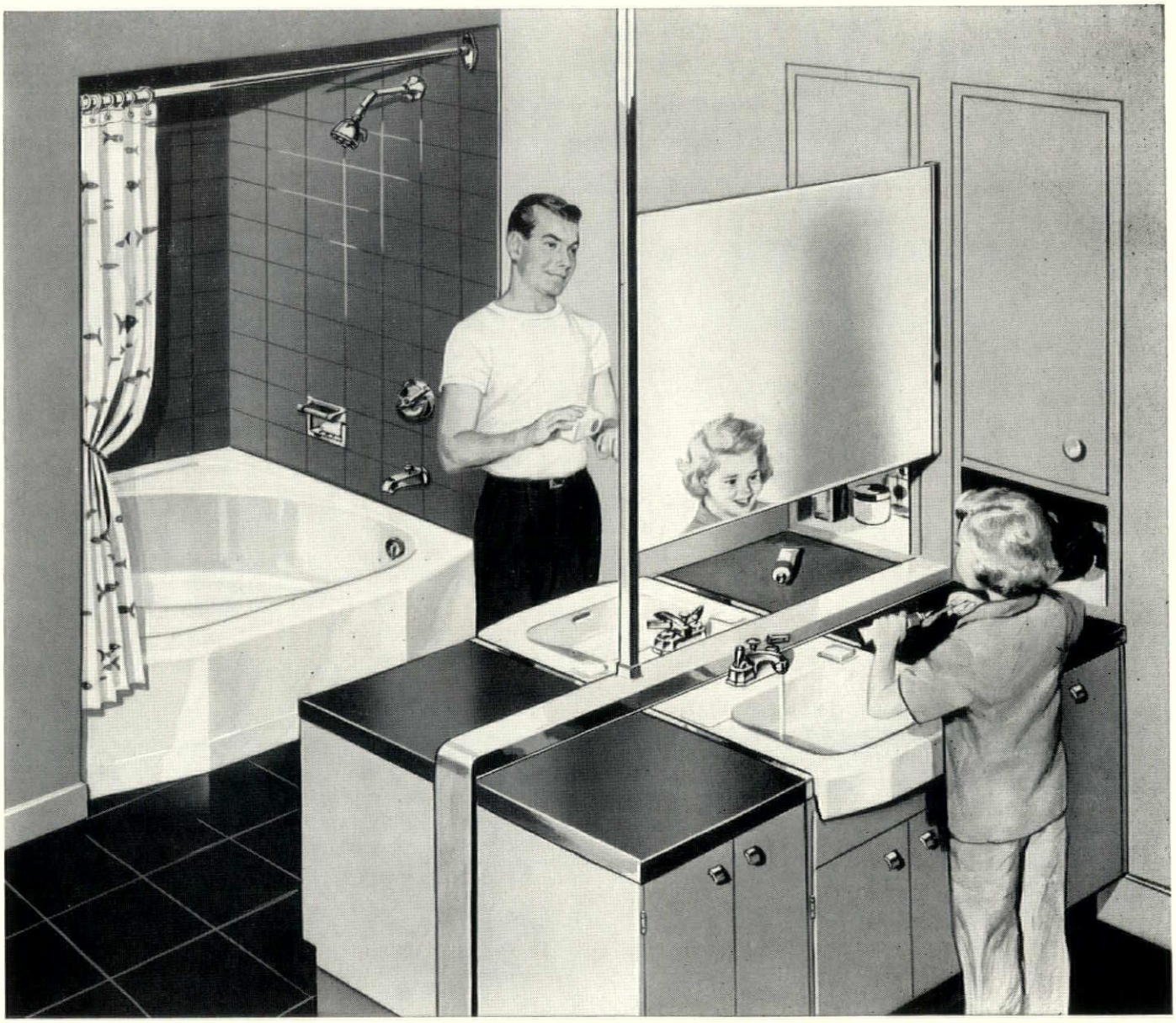

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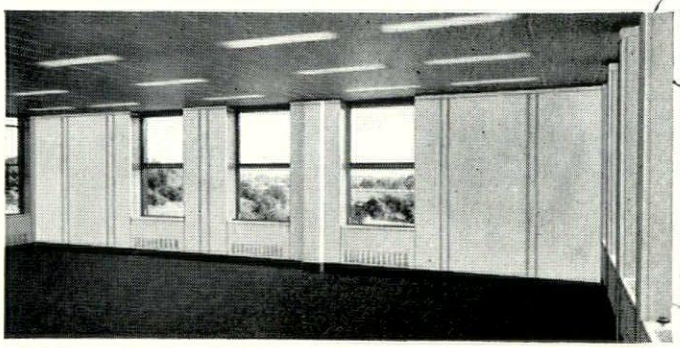

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